**THE FACULTY MEDICINE NR. 1**

**STUDY PROGRAM 0912.1 MEDICINE**

**DISCIPLINE OF CARDIOLOGY**

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| Approvedat the meeting of the Commission for Quality Assurance and Curriculum Evaluation faculty of Medicine 1Report nr .\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_President, Dr. PhD, ProfessorSuman Sergei  | Approvedat the meeting of the Faculty of Medicine Council 2Report nr .\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Decane of the Faculty, Dr. PhD., associate of professor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_M. Betiu |

**Approved**

at the Cardiology Discipline meeting

Report Nr. 10 of 7.05.2019

            Chief of subdivision Discipline of Cardiology

                           PhD.MD, Professor\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_L. Grib

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE**

**STUDY PROGRAM 0912.1 MEDICINE**

**DISCIPLINE OF CARDIOLOGY**

**Integrated studies**

Type of course: **obligatory course**

Chișinău, 2019

1. **PRELIMINARIES.**

**General presentation of the Discipline: place and role of the Discipline in the formation of the specific competences of the vocational / specialty training program.**

The Cardiology course in fourth year presents an important component of clinical education and aims to study cardiovascular diseases (incidence, etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, clinic and differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis and prognosis) based on contemporany scientific achievements in cardiology, as well as in other fields (biology, genetics, physics, chemistry, immunology, biochemistry, physiology, patomorphology, pharmacology, internal medicine and other sciences); using various methods of investigation (didactic, clinical, laboratory, instrumental, functional, morphological, hormonal, biochemical, radio-immunological, etc.).

The content of the course is well structured and includes the clinico-functional principle of the functional and morphological disturbances assessing in the cardiovascular system, which constitutes the methodological basis of the object and provides the connection and interrelations of cardiology with other fundamental and clinical disciplines (anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology, biochemistry, morphopathology, pharmacology, internal medicine, neurology, dermatovenerology, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, etc.).

**Mission of the curriculum (aim) in vocational training**

* One of the main objectives of the course is to study the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations (and only atypical variants) of cardiovascular disease.
* The second objective is to enrich and deepen the fundamental knowledges (obtained in the years of previous studies) and their implementation in clinical practice.
* The third objective is to assimilate and to develop the method of clinical judgment: to assess the results of the clinical examination of the patients with cardiological pathology, to justify the presumptive diagnosis, to draw up and to justify the paraclinical investigation program and other specialized doctors consultations, to perform the differential diagnosis within the studied diseases, (clinical) diagnosis and the reasoning of an appropriate treatment, the prognosis of the pathology established evolution in the concerned patients.
* A special role is considered due to the consolidation and completion of the practical skills (obtained during the semiology) in the clinical examination conducting of the patients as well as the enrichment and the knowledge implementation in clinical practice in the field of medical deontology and ethics.

**Languages of the subject:** Romanian, Russian, English, French

**Beneficiaries:** IV year students, Faculty of Medicine 1 and 2, Speciality Medicine

**II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISCIPLINE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Code of Discipline | **S.07.O.076/ S.08.O.076.** |
| Name of the Discipline | **Cardiology** |
| Responsible (s) of Discipline | Dr. PhD, Professor. **Livi Grib** |
| The year | **IV** | Semesters | **VII, VIII** |
| Total hours including: | **180** |
| Course | **40** | Practical work | **50** |
| Seminars | **50** | Individual work | **28** |
| Practical training | **12** |
| Evaluation form | **E** | Number of credits | **6** |

**III. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FORMATION IN CARDIOLOGY DISCIPLINE:**

**The level of knowledges and understanding**

Student must know the theoretical bases of the cardiology (within the limits of nosologic entities studied in the IV year after the analytical program):

* definition of the disease;
* incidence and epidemiology;
* etiology;
* risk factors;
* pathogenesis;
* clinical manifestations and methods of investigation;
* symptoms, signs, clinical syndromes (in the order required by the examination of the patient), the data of laboratory and instrumental examination (noninvasive and invasive), mechanisms (pathogenesis) of symptoms, syndromes and changes found at the laboratory and instrumental examination;
* the peculiarities of the clinical and paraclinical examination of the patient with pathology;
* the classification proposed by OMS experts, other classifications; criteria for classification, peculiarities of clinical manifestations for every form of/stage/degree/classification;
* clinical variants, atypical forms and their characterization;
* peculiarities of the pathology in elderly persons, ethylic persons, drugmen, compromised immunity persons;
* the evolution of the disease;
* complications and their manifestations, mechanisms and the circumstances of their appearence;
* any emergency status: clinics, the causes and mechanisms of installation;
* positive diagnosis: diagnostic criteria, diagnostic algorithms;
* differential diagnosis list and criteria of differentiation;
* the formulation of requirements;
* treatment: indications for hospitalization, physical arrangements, food and diet, treatment of the etiological and treatment tactics in case of unidentified etiology, symptomatic and pathogenetic treatment, (drugs, dosages, method of administration, mechanisms of action, side effects and their prevention, contraindications, the duration of treatment); traditional methods of treatment (general principles), physical methods (principles of action, indications, and contraindications); the algorithm of treatment in emergency states. In chronic diseases: treatment in aggravation phase, maintenance treatment in remission period. Surgical treatment (general principles, indications, contraindications). Balneo-sanatorial treatment (balneo-sanatorial methods, natural curative factors, indications, contraindications);
* Recovery (stages, methods);
* Prognosis for life;
* Primary and secondary disease prevention (chronic diseases-acutization and/or complications).

**Application level**

The student must independently carry out:

* interviewing of the patients, anamnesis collecting with data and assessment to demonstrate empathy towards patients, compliance with the principles of medical ethics and deontology;
* complete clinical examination of patients with findings in the context of clinical reasoning of all signs and syndromes;
* argumentation of presumptive diagnosis;
* preparing and motivation of laboratory investigations and consultations of other doctors-specialists;
* clinical assessment of the results of laboratory and instrumental investigations to examine patients;
* differential diagnosis within the studied diseases;
* the formulation of diagnosis (clinical) specifically;
* argumentation of appropriate prescribing of drugs from the main groups;
* forecasting the evolution of pathology-established patients;
* preparation and drafting of the observation file for the patients with the studied diseases.

 **At the level of integration**

 The student must demonstrate the ability to integrate into the process of clinical reasoning and knowledge acquired in the corresponding specialization of previous studies (I-III) and appropriated necessity of internal medicine, diagnosing of the diseseases and treatment prescribing;

* skills in educating patients on health care in prevention of diseases, recurrences and complications;
* ability to develop and implement research projects in the new field.

**IV. CONDITIONS AND PRIOR REQUIREMENTS**

Cardiology is one of the basic disciplines in university physicians training that doesn't depends on the specialty that a student will choose later, that includes large group of fundamental knowledges integration and implementation (anatomy, human physiology, pathophysiology, semiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, morphological anatomy, etc.) in clinical practice. Within this discipline, the study of the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, evolution, treatment and prevention of cardiovascular disease more common, practical skills specialist accumulates investigating patient and assessing the obtained results, based on clinical reasoning, which ensures a correct diagnosis and adequate treatment.

**Student of the fourth year requires the following:**

* knowledging of the language of instruction;
* preclinical skills
* clinical skills
* digital skills (using of the internet, document processing, electronic tables and presentations, using of software graphics);
* ability to communicate and teamwork;
* ability to communicate with patients
* qualities - intelligence, wisdom, tolerance, compassion, autonomy.

**V. TIMETABLE AND ORIENTAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nr. | THE NAME OF THE TOPIC | Number of the hours |
| C | S | P/I |
|  | Noninvasive and invasive cardiovascular explorations.  | 2 | 10 | 2 |
|  | Cardiovascular risk factors. Preventive cardiology. | 2 | 5 | 2 |
|  | Atherosclerosis. Dyslipidemias. | 2 | 5 | 2 |
|  | Artherial Hypertension. | 2 | 5 | 2 |
|  | Hypertensive urgency | 2 | 5 | 2 |
|  | Ischemic Heart Disease. Stable Angyna Pectoris  | 2 | 5 | 2 |
|  | Acute Coronarian Syndrome. Unstable Angyna Pectoris. NSTEMI.  | 2 | 5 |  |
|  | Acute Miocardial Infarction and it’s complications, treatment.  | 4 | 10 | 2 |
|  | Cardiac arrytmias.  | 2 | 5 | 2 |
|  | Conductibility disturbances. Syncopa. | 2 | 5 | 2 |
|  | Acquired Valvular Heart diseases. | 4 | 10 | 2 |
|  | Infectious Endocarditis | 2 | 5 | 2 |
|  | Primary and secondary Diseases of Pericardium. | 2 | 5 |  |
|  | Miocarditis | 2 | 5 |  |
|  | Cardiomiopathy | 2 | 5 | 2 |
|  | Acute and chronic Heart Failure. | 4 | 10 | 2 |
|  | Reabilitation of the cardiovascular patients. | 2 |  | 2 |
|  | **Clinical training (total hours)** | **12** |
|  | **Total** | **40** | **100** | **28** |
|  | **Total**  | **180** |

**VI. REFERENCE OBJECTIVES AND CONTENTS UNITS**

| Objectives | Contents units |
| --- | --- |
| **Chapter 1.** Cardiovascular noninvazive and invazive explorations. |
| * to define the biomarchers used in cardiology
* to define investigations used in cardiology for the diagnosis of cardiovascular pathologies
* to be familiar with the biomarchers classification
* to be familiar with the equipment used for the EKG, EKG, Holter monitoring, cicloergometria, Tredmill echocardiography test.
* to be able to record an ECG
* to know to describe a normal ECG and in pathologies.
* to know the indications and contraindications for the effort EKG test, pharmacological tests, chest x-ray, coronaroangiografiei, schintigrafiei, CT and perfusion cardiac MRI.
* to interpretate the echocardiography, effort test, Holter-ECG monitor and blood pressure, chest x-ray
* to know the normes of the biomarchers in a patient with cardiovascular pathology for argumentating and establishing of the clinical diagnosis
* to comment the clinical medical significance of the biomarchers in cardiovascular pathologies
* to apply the knowledges acquired from other studies regarding biomarchers used in cardiology
* to formulate conclusions and interpretation of the biomarchers results
* to develop their own opinions regarding the role of biomarcherilor in cardiac pathology identification
 | Biomarkers, components of biological products (blood, urine, tissue), or instumentali (ECG, EcoCG, CT, etc.). Normal resting electrocardiogram. The normal EKG interpretation and in cardiovascular diseases: acute coronary syndrome, rhythm disturbances or conduction of electrical anomalies with genetic substrate. Echocardiography, EKG with effort, indications and contra-indications of pharmacological Tests, indications and contra-indications. Chest x-ray,. Coronaroangiography, indications and contra-indications. Aortoangiography, indications and contra-indications. Schintigraphy infusion, Cardiac CT, indications and contra-indications. Cardiac MRI, indications and contra-indications. Holter ECG monitoring and blood pressure, indications |
| **Chapter 2.** Preventive cardiology. Cardiovascular risc factors. Atherosclerosis. Dislipidemia. |
| * to define the primary and secondary prophylaxis and their importance in integrative cardiovascular pathologies
* to know the risk factors;
* to know the normal values of blood lipids
* to know the stages of atherosclerosis development.
* to calculate the cardiovascular risk using the SCORE score and to propose a plan for it’s reducing.
* to calculate body mass index and to assess the degree of obesity.
* to demonstrate the importance of a healthy life style in dislipidemy prophylaxis and to apply it in daily life
* to prescribe hipolipemiant drugs from different classes in patients with Dyslipidemia.
* to apply the knowledges gained in this field fot the future for other disciplines.
 | Primary and secondary prophylaxis. Lipid and non-lipid risk factors, classical and new. Dislipidemias. Definitions. Blood lipids. Fatty acids. Triglycerides. Phospholipids. Cholesterol. Apoproteins. Lipoproteins. Enzymes involved in lipid metabolism. Receptors for high-density lipoprotein. Lipoprotein metabolism. Dyslipidemia as risk factor for ischemic heart disease. Dislipidemia and atherosclerosis. Etiopathogenesis of dyslipidemias. Classification of hiperlipoproteinemias. Diagnostics, treatment and prevention of hiperlipoproteinemias. Non-medical and medical treatment. |

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| --- |
| **Chapter 3**. Ischemic Heart Disease. Stable Angina. Acute Coronary Syndrome. Acute Miocardic Infarction. Cardiopulmonary and cerebral resuscitation. Sudden cardiac death. |
| * to define ischemic heart disease and it’s forms
* to define non-modificable and modifiable risk factors, , and their significance for ischemic heart disease installation
* be know the classification of ischemic heart disease, acute coronary syndrome, angina pectoris, acute myocardial infarction,
* to know the coronary circulation and the heart inervation, types of the vascularization.
* to understand the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis in ischemic heart disease development
* to know the clinical manifestations of the patient with stable angina, unstable angina, microvascular angina, acute myocardial infarction.
* to interpretate the ECG modifications in stable angina, unstable angina, microvascular angina, silent angina, acute myocardial infarction NSTEMI and STEMI.
* to know the algorithm for the diagnosis establishing in case of unstable angina, acute miocardial infarction NSTEMI and STEMI.
* to understand the utilitaty of the GRACE, TIMI, SINTAX, EUROSCORE II scores in unstable angina pectoris and NSTEMI for the treatment tactics decision.
* to prescribe the diet for the patients with stable angina and acute myocardial infarction.
* to prescribe the drugs of the I and II line for the patients with angina and acute miocardial infarction in different stages.
* to know the types of revascularisation, oportun moment, using of the drugs and effectuated procedures.
* to know the complications of acute myocardial infarction and their tactics of treatment
* to know the stages of rehabilitation of the patient with various forms of angina pectoris and acute myocardial infarction.
* to definate the sudden death and it’s prophylaxis.
* to demonstrate the ability of cardiac resuscitation effectuating
* to know the criteria for vital indices restablishing.
 | Coronary circulation. Definitions. Classification. Structure of atherosclerotic lesions. Pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. Clinical mechanisms of ischemic heart disease. Risk factors and prevention. Stable angina. Acute coronary syndrome. Unstable angina. Vasospastic angina. Microvascular angina. Angina pectoris treatment. Revascularization in angina pectoris. Acute myocardial infarction without ST segment elevation. Acute myocardial infarction associated with ST segment elevation. The clinical manifestations: Laboratory investigations. Early complications. Late complications. AMI treatment. Treatment of reperfusion. Additional treatment methods. AMI treatment without ST elevation. Postinfarct of miocardium treatment. Sudden death. Cardiopulmonary and cerebral resuscitation (CUSIM). The criteria for the stabilizing of the vital indexes.Transportation and hospitalization of the revived patient. Postresuscitar syndrome management. |
| **Chapter 4**. Arterial Hypertension. Hypertensive urgences. |
| * to define hypertension
* to know the target values of blood pressure in healthy people and different groups of patients (young, elderly, pregnant women, diabetics, patients with ischemic heart disease, arrhythmias, cardiac blocks, heart failure, etc)
* to know the hypertension classification
* understand physiopatological mechanism and risk factors of hypertension.
* be familiar with the clinical picture of the patient with hypertension.
* be familiar with subclinical damage target organs in hypertension.
* to know and calculate the additional risk in patients with hypertension using standartizate chart.
* to understand the importance of primary and secondary preventinin in hypertension
* to demonstrate agile in diet selection and regime of patients with hypertension .
* be familiar with the antihypertensiv medications, doses and effects.
* demonstrate the ability to prescribe the medication treatment in patients with special forms of hypertension (young people, the elderly, pregnant women, diabetics ischemic heart disease, cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac blocks, heart failure, etc.. ).
* define hypertensive emergencies: common and extreme (major vital risk).
* to know classification of hypertensive emergencies.
* have a skills to prescribe the treatment in accelerated hypertension (malignant) with papilloedema, complicated with acute left ventricular failure, with acute myocardial infarction or unstable angina, with dissection of the aorta, cerebral hemorrhagy or sroke, in preeclampsia, eclampsia, in the perioperative patients and acute crisis of pheochromocytoma in drugs usage, and in renal failure.
* acută de feocromocitom, în IR acută sau cronică în caz de utilizare a drogurilor care pot provoca urgență hipertensivă.
 | Definition of hypertension. Classification of hypertension.Pathogenesis of hypertension.Clinical examenation in hypertension. Paraclinical examinations in patients with hypertension. Subclinical manifestations of the target organs in hypertension. Hypertensive emergencies. Hypertensive emergency common and extreme (major vital risk). Accelerated hypertension (malignant) with papilledema. Acute hypertensive left ventricular failure. Acute hypertensive encephalopathy Hypertension associated with acute myocardial infarction, unstable angina, acute dissection of aorta, subarachnoid hemorrhage or stroke. Hypertension in preeclampsia and eclampsia. Perioperative hypertension. Hypertension in the crisis of pheochromocytoma, in drugs usage, acute or chronic renal failure. |
| **Chapter 5. Arrhythmias and conductibility disorders** |
| * define cardiac arrhythmias and blocks
* to know electrophysiological mechanisms of arrhythmias
* to know the classification of arrhythmias and cardiac blocks
* to understand trigger and re-entry mechanism of arrhythmias.
* be able to analize the ECG with arrhythmias and blocks: tachycardia, sinus bradycardia, sinus arrhythmia, extrasistolias, jonctionale paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia, atrial fibrillation and flutter, ventricular tachycardia, ventricular fibrillation and flutter, sinoatrial block II, III degree, atrioventricular block I, II, III degree, right and left bundle branch block of Hiss, WPW Syndrome.
* be familiar with antiaritmic agents and their classification.
* able to perform Valsalva and Muller method for restoring paroxysm of supraventricular tachycardia.
* to be able to appreciate the radial artery, carotid, cubital, femoral, dorsalis pedis pulse.
* to calculate pulse deficit in patients with atrial fibrillation
* to prescribe treatment in patients with arrhythmias: sinus tachycardia, sinus bradycardia, sinus arrhythmia, atrial extrasistolias, joncţionale and ventricular tachycardia, paroxysmal supraventricular, atrial flutter, atrial fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia.
* to know how to perform pharmacological and electric cardioversion, defibrilation.
* to know the particularitis of cardiac defibrillation and electrical stimulation implantation.
* be familiar with the definition and classification of the syncope.
* to recognize arrhythmias and disturbances on conductibility in patients with valvulopathy in the monitor (CUSIM).
 | Cardiac arrhythmias. Electrophysiologic mechanisms of aritmogenesis.Sinus tachycardia.  Sinus bradycardia. Sinus arrhythmia. Extrasistolias, joncţionale, ventricular and atrial. Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia. Treatment and prevention of paroxismal supraventricular tachycardia. Atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia. Atrial tachycardias. Atrial fibrillation and flutter. Treatment of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation and flutter.Treatment of ventricular tachycardia, flutter and ventricular fibrillation. Conductibility disorders.Sinoatrial and atrioventricular blocks. Intraventricular conduction disorders. Right bundle branch block. Left bundle branch block. Syndrome of ventricular preexcitation Antiarrtytmics drugs.Syncopes nervous mediated. Cardiac syncope.  |
| **Chapter 6.** Acquired Valvular Heart Diseases. Mitral, aortic, tricuspide and pulmonary artery Valvular Diseases. |
| * to define valvular heart diseases.
* be familiar with the classification of valvular heart diseases.
* to understand blood circulation and hemodynamics in normal heart and physiopathology in valvulopathy.
* demonstrate knowledge in symptoms, signs and diagnosis in mitral stenosis and regurgitation, mitral valve prolapse, aortic stenosis and regurgitation, tricuspid stenosis and regurgitation, tricuspid stenosis and pulmonary artery regurgitation.
* to appreciate by percussion the heart limits in valvular diseases
* to differentiate by auscultation cardiac sounds and murmurs in valvular diseases
* to know to appreciate the characteristic signs at to define valvular heart diseases.
* be familiar with the classification of valvular heart diseases.
* to understand blood circulation and hemodynamics in normal heart and physiopathology in valvulopathy.
* demonstrate knowledge in symptoms, signs and diagnosis in mitral stenosis and regurgitation, mitral valve prolapse, aortic stenosis and regurgitation, tricuspid stenosis and regurgitation, tricuspid stenosis and pulmonary artery regurgitation.
* to appreciate by percussion the heart limits in valvular diseases
* to differentiate by auscultation cardiac sounds and murmurs in valvular diseases

to know to appreciate the characteristic signs at patients with valvular heart diseases: acrocianosis, "facies mitralis”, distention of jugular veins, carotid „dance”, Alfred de Musset and Qwinke by physical examination.can analize the results of laboratory tests in valvular diseases.* be familiar with the possible complications in valvulopathy.
* to formulate diagnoses into different valvular heart diseases.
* to prescribe a diet in patients with valvular heart diseases.
* to prescribe medication to patients with valvulopathy in accordance with national clinical protocols.
* be familiar with the choice of artificial valve for surgical treatment in patients with valvular heart diseases, surveillance of patient after valve replasment.
* to calculate the surgical risk according EUROSCORE II score.
* to listen în the valvular patients to heart sounds and murmurs and appreciate the rhythm and conductibility disturbances (CUSIM).
 | Valvular heart diseases. Definition. Classification. Mitral stenosis. Hemodynamics. The clinical picture. Diagnosis. Complications in mitral stenosis. Differential diagnosis. Pharmacological and surgical treatment of mitral stenosis. Mitral regurgitation. Hemodynamics. The clinical picture. Diagnosis. Complications.. Differential diagnosis. Pharmacological and surgical treatment. Mitral valvular prolapse.Aortic stenosis. Hemodinamics. The clinical picture. Diagnosis. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Treatment of aortic stenosis. Surgical treatment. Aortic regurgitataion. Hemodynamics. The clinical picture. Diagnosis. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Pharmacological and surgical treatment of aortic regurgitation. Tricuspid stenosis and regurgitation. Pulmonary regurgitation. Artificial valve choice and management of patients. |
| **Chapter 7.** Non-ischemic diseases of the myocardium. Myocarditis. Cardiomyopathies. |
| * to know the definition of myocarditis
* to know the classification myocarditis
* to understand pathogenesis of myocarditis
* to know the etiology of myocarditis
* demonstrate abilities in establishing the diagnosis of myocarditis by examining the patient
* to know the accusations myocarditis in myocarditis
* to know to make a plan of investigation in patients with myocarditis
* to be able to analyze the results of laboratory investigations in patients with myocarditis
* to prescribe medications in patients with myocarditis
* be familiar with the medications that should not be administered to patients with myocarditis.
* to know the definition and classification of cardiomyopathies
* to be familiar with particularities in pathogenesis of dilative, hypertrophic, restrictive cardiomyopathies and arrhythmogenic right ventricle dysplasia.
* be familiar with the main symptoms and signs in each type of cardiomyopathy.
* to develop a plan of investigation for diagnosis of cardiomyopathy
* to be able to interpret the results of laboratory tests in patients with cardiomyopathy.
* to prescribe medication to patients with cardiomyopathie
* be familiar with the medications that are contraindicated in patients with cardiomyopathies.
* be familiar with the methods of intervențional and surgical treatment in patients with cardiomyopathies.
 | Myocarditis. Definition. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Objective signs. Laboratory investigations. Treatment. Prognosis. Cardiomyopathies. Definition. Classification. Idiopathic dilative cardiomyopathy. Definition. Classification. Symptoms and signs. Laboratory investigations. Diagnosis. Treatment. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Definition. Classification. Symptoms and signs. Laboratory investigations. Diagnosis. Treatment. Restrictive cardiomyopathy. Definitions. Classification Symptoms and signs. Laboratory investigations. Diagnosis. Treatment. Arrhythmogenic right ventricle dysplasia. Definitions. Classification. Symptoms and signs. Laboratory investigations. Diagnosis. Treatment. |
| **Chapter 8. Primary and secondary diseases of pericardium** |
| * be familiar with syndromes in pericarditis.
* to define pericarditis
* be familiar with the classification of pericarditis
* to know the clinical features of acute and chronic pericarditis.
* to know particularities of fibrinous, exudative and constrictive pericarditis and of cardiac tamponade
* to be able to appreciate the relative and absolute limits matism of the heart, some signs of pericarditis and heart tamponade.
* to develop an investigation plan to establish the diagnosis of pericarditis
* to describe the results of paraclinical investigations in patients with pericarditis
* to prescribe medication to patients with pericarditis
* to know methods of surgical treatment in patients with pericardial syndromes..
 | Pericardial syndromes. Definition. Classification. The etiology. Acute pericarditis. Definition. Classification. The symptoms and signs Laboratory tests. Treatment. Fibrinous pericarditis. Definition. Classification. Clinical manifestation. Objective signs. Paraclinic nvestigations. Treatment.Acute exudative pericarditis. Definitions. Classification. Clinical manifestation. Objective signs. Paraclinic investigations. Treatment.Cardiac tamponade. Clinical picture. Objective signs. Paraclinic Investigations. Treatment.Chronic pericarditis. Constrictive pericarditis. |
| **Chapter 8. Infective endocarditis.** |
| * to define infectious endocarditis
* to know the classification of infectious endocarditis.
* to know the etiology of infectious endocarditis
* to understand the pathogenesis of infectious endocarditis
* to know the major and minor Duke criteria for establishing the diagnosis of infectious endocarditis.
* to demonstrate the abilities to formulate the diagnosis after discussing with the patient, collecting the anamnestic and examining the patient with infectious endocarditis.
* to be able to interpret the results of hemocultures and echocardiography in a patient with infectious endocarditis.
* to know the management of infectious endocarditis.
* to prescribe the most commonly used antibiotic schemes according to the national clinical protocol.
* to know the risk groups for infectious endocarditis and prophylaxis in these categories of patients.
 | Infective Endocarditis. Definition. Classification. Etiology. PathogenesisMajor and minor Duke criteria. Clinical presentation. Objective signs. Paraclinical study. Differential diagnosticAntimicrobian tratment.Surgical treatment.Prophylaxis. Prognosis. |
| **Chapter 9. Heart failure** |
| * to define the heart failure
* to know the classification of heart failure.
* to understand the causes of heart failure
* to know the pathophysiology of heart failure
* to know the favoring and precipitating factors of heart failure
* to demonstrate ability to obtain clinical symptoms in a pacient with heart failure.
* to appreciate the objective signs in HF patients.
* to know IC complications and their treatment
* to prescribe non-medical and medical treatment: diuretics, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers, digitalis, β-blockers, vasodilators, non-digitalis inotropic medication, anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents, antiarrhythmics.
 | Heart failure. Causes of heart failure. Pathophysiology of Heart Failure. Presipitating factors of heart failure. Clinical presentation. Left-sided and right-sided heart failure. Acute left-sided heart failure. Acute right-sided heart failure. Congestive heart failure. Hipodiastolic heart failure. Classification.Complications. Treatment of heart failure. Non-pharmacological treatmentPharmacological treatment[Diuretic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diuretic) agents. Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitorsAngiotensin II receptor blockers.Digitalis.Vasodilators.Beta-blockers.Non-digitalis inotropic medication.Anticoagulants.Antiplatelet agents.Antiarrhythmic drugs.Alternative vasodilators. Other methods of adjuvant treatmentTreatment in diastolic heart failure. Treatment in acute heart failureOther methods of adjuvant treatmentTreatment in diastolic heart failure. Treatment in acute heart failure |
| **Chapter 10.** **Rehabilitation of patients with cardiovascular diseases** |
| * to define the rehabilitation of patients with cardiovascular diseases
* to know what the rehabilitation of patients with cardiovascular diseases includes
* to understand the importance of rehabilitation in heart patients
* to demonstrate abilities for testing and formulating rehabilitation schemes
 | Reabilitarea pacienților cu patologii cardiovasculare: angină pectorală, infarct miocardic acut, hipertensiune arterială, valvulopatii, endocardită infecțioasă, miocardite, cardiomiopatii, sindroame pericardice, aritmii, blocuri cardiace și insuficiență cardiacă.  |

**VII. PROFESSIONAL ABILITIES (SPECIFIC (SA) AND TRANSVERSAL (TA)) AND GOALS OF STUDY.**

* **PROFESSIONAL ABILITIES**
* To know,to understand and to use of cardiologic specific language;
* To know and to understand the vascularization, heart’s innervations, hemodynamic blood in norm and pathology, and of course heart’s remodeling in cardiovascular diseases;
* To explicate and interpretate the etiopatological processes in cardiovascular diseases;
* To know the clinical manifestations, physical signs in cardiovascular diseases;
* To know the formulation’s principles of clinical diagnosis according to clinical symptoms, objective data and paraclinical results’ interpretation of these patients;
* Active to participate in fulfilling of instrumental investigations in patients guided by students: ECG, EcoCG, heart’s radiography, coronary angiography etc.;
* To solve the problems of situations and of clinical cases, with formalation of conclusions;
* To prescribe the diet, regime and reabilitation’s methods for patients with cardiac pathology;
* To know the action, indiactions and contraindications of drugs that are administered in cardiovascular pathologies. Knowing of prescription of these drugs.
* **TRANVERSAL ABILITIES**
* To improve the abilities of independent decisions;
* To forme the personal attitude;
* Abilities of social interaction, group work with different roles;
* Engaging in interdisciplinary projects, extracurricular activities;
* To improve digital skills;
* To develop different techniques of learning;
* To select digital materials, critical analysis and to formulate conclusions;
* To present individual scientific projects;
* To present virtual clinical cases;
* **GOALS OF STUDY**
* To know the definitions and classifications of cardiovascular pathologies;
* To understand the etiopathogenicity of cardiovascular diseases;
* To be able to examine a patient with cardiac pathology, knowing and specifying clinical symptoms, physical signs and anamnesties.
* To be able to develop an assessment plan for the patient with cardiac disease and to prescribe them correctly;
* To know I-st line drugs in the treatment of cardiovascular disease and to prescribe them correctly;
* To show the role of primary and secondary prophylaxis in cardiac patients, knowing and using the scores and grids used in cardiology;
To know the basic principles of rehabilitation of patients with cardiovascular diseases;
* To be able to assess the place and role of cardiology in preparing the student as a doctor ;
* To be able to implant the knowledge gained in the work of the researcher;
* To be competent to use the knowledge gained using the new information and communication technologies;

**VIII. INDIVIDUAL WORK OF THE STUDENT**

| **Nr.** | Expected ability | Implementation Strategies | Evaluation criterias | Deadline |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Working with information sources: | Reading lecture or the material from the manual of the topic carefully.Reading questions on the topic, which require a reflection on the subject.To get acquainted with the list of additional information sources on the topic.To select the source of additional information on the topic.Reading the text carefully and writing the essential contentFormulation of conclusions regarding the importance of the theme / subject. | Ability to extract the essentials; interpretative skills; the volume of work | During the period of study |
|  | Work with pacient  | To educate the patient for diet, daily activities etc. To communicate and examine the patient with cardiovascular pathology according to the thematic plan: interrogation, palpation, percussion, auscultation. To develop an investigation plan. To read the paraclinical results. To argue the diagnosis. To choose non-medication and medical treatment. To formulate conclusions at the end of each lesson. To verify the finality of lessons and appreciate its achievement. To select additional information, using electronic addresses and additional bibliography. | Volume of work, patient, clinical cases, tests, ability to formulate conclusions |  |
|  | Apply different learning techniques | Problems Situations Projects  | Level of scientific argumentation, quality of conclusions, elements of creativity, demonstration of understanding the problem, formation of personal attitude | During the period of study |
|  | Working with materialsonline | ESC Guides, SCORE Computers, RFG, GRACE; TIMI; EUROSCORE IInational clinical protocols,expressing your own opinions through forum and chat | Number and duration of forum and chat entries, self-evaluation results | During the period of study |
|  | Create and solve clinical cases and complete medical files | Selection of the patient with cardiac disease for the medical file, establishment of the plan of investigation, establishment of the terms of realization. Choosing the pacient for Power Point case presentation - topic, purpose, results, conclusions, practical applications, bibliography. | Level of scientific argumentation, elements of creativity, personal attitude formation, coherence of exposure and scientific correctness, graphic presentation, way of presentation | During the period of study |

**IX. METODOLOGICAL SUGESTIONS OF TEACHING-EVALUATION**

* ***Teaching methods used*** in the teaching discipline Cardiology are used various methods and didactic processes, geared toward achieving the objectives of effective and appropriate instructional. Within the theoretical lessons, along with traditional methods (lecture-discusion, lecture-conversation, lecture - summary) and modern methods are used (lecture-conversation, lecture-conference, problemisation lecture). In the framework of practical works are used for individual task forms, frontal, group, clinical cases, projects. For acquiring a deeper material, use different semiotice systems (scientific language, graphic language and computerized) and teaching materials (tables, diagrams, micro, EKG, x-rays, echocardiography, coronaroangiografii). Within lessons and extracurricular activities are used Informational Communicative Technologies– presentations PowerPoint, on-line lections.
* ***Metods of the recommended studiyng***
* **Observation-**identifying symptoms and physical signs characteristic for some cardiovascular pathologies, the description of those events.
* **Analysis -** The demonstration of normal biomarchers. To study and analyse each pathological biomarcher in patient with cardiovascular disease.
* **Analysis of the schema/figure -** Selecting the necessary information regarding the pathogenesis of cardiac hemodynamics or disease. Recognition on the basis of knowledge and information selected from the normal deviation as indicated in the drawing or schema. Analysis of the functions/role recognised structures.
* **Comparison -** Analysis results obtained from a patient with cardiac pathology and the determination of the essential traits of the disease database. Analysis of the second patient with the same disease, but with different peculiarities of evolution. Comparing of these patients and demonstration of common traits and determine the differences. Criteria for deosibire. The formulation of conclusions.
* ***Aplicated didactic strateges/technologies (specific for the disciplin);***

„Brainstorming”, „Multi-voting”; „Masa rotunda”; „Interviul de grup”; „Studiul de

caz”; „Controversa creativa”; „Tehnica focus-grup”, „Portofoliu”.

Virtual clinical cases.

* ***Metods of evaluation*** *(including indicating the manner of calculating the final mark).*
* **Curent***:* frontal or/and individual control by
* (a) tests aplication,
* (b) clinical cases rezolving,
* (c) clinical cases virtual presentations
* (d) realisation of the games with different roles in the discussed subjects.
* (e) control works
* **Final:** exam

**Final mark** will begathered from the annual mark (media from the 10 seminars, file of the patients clinical examination and the presenting of the clinical case) (cota part 0.3), mark from the practical skills near the patients bed (cota part 0.2), final test final in computerised system (cota part 0.2) and mark from the oral exam with the answer from the formated ticket from 4 questions (cota part 0.3).

 The average annual mark and the marks of all the final stages of the final examination will be expressed in numbers according to the scoring scale (according to the table) and the final mark obtained will be expressed in two decimal places, which will be entered in the notes book.

Failure to attend the examination without good reason is recorded as "absent" and is equivalent to 0 (zero). The student is entitled to 2 repeated claims of the unsuccessful exam.

**How to round up the grades at the evaluation steps**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Intermediate note grid (annual average, grades from the exam stages) | National grading system | EquivalentECTS |
| **1,00-3,00** | **2** | **F** |
| **3,01-4,99** | **4** | **FX** |
| **5,00** | **5** | **E** |
| **5,01-5,50** | **5,5** |
| **5,51-6,0** | **6** |
| **6,01-6,50** | **6,5** | **D** |
| **6,51-7,00** | **7** |
| **7,01-7,50** | **7,5** | **C** |
| **7,51-8,00** | **8** |
| **8,01-8,50** | **8,5** | **B** |
| **8,51-8,00** | **9** |
| **9,01-9,50** | **9,5** | **A** |
| **9,51-10,0** | **10** |

**X. RECOMMENDED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

***A. Obligatory***

1. Braunwald’s heart disease: a textbook of cardiovascular medicine: [in 2 vol.], 7th edition,

 8th edition: D.P. Zipes, P. Libby, R.O. Bonow, E. Braunwald, Vol 1-2, 2005, 2008.

2. Oxford American Handbook of Cardiology Book, 2010.

4. Dale Dubin. Rapid Interpretation of EKG. 2010.

5. [Jeremy Brown](http://www.google.md/search?hl=en&tbo=p&tbm=bks&q=+inauthor:%22Jeremy+Brown%22), [Jay Mazel](http://www.google.md/search?hl=en&tbo=p&tbm=bks&q=+inauthor:%22Jay+Mazel%22), [Saul Myerson](http://www.google.md/search?hl=en&tbo=p&tbm=bks&q=+inauthor:%22Saul+Myerson%22), [Robin Choudhury](http://www.google.md/search?hl=en&tbo=p&tbm=bks&q=+inauthor:%22Robin+Choudhury%22). Cardiology Emergencies**.**

2010.

6. Grejdieru A.,Grib L.,Mazur M., et al. Infective endocarditis. Guide for students. Centrul

 Editorial - Poligrafic „Medicina”. Chișinău, 2014, 71 p.

7. Elena Samohvalov, Marcel Abraș, Livi Grib. „Significance of the risk factor în cardiovascular disease”. Chișinău 2018, CEP Medicina., 96 p.

***B. Supplementary:***

1. European Heart Journal. [www.escardio.org](http://www.escardio.org)
2. ESC Guidline: [www.escardio.org](http://www.escardio.org)